MOHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the Allied Forces About Vera Cruz.

PRINCE ALFRED'S ARRIVAL AT MAYANA

A Union Conspiracy Discovered in Berwick Bay, Louisiana.

The Robel Steamer Vanderbilt Expected from New Orleans.

By the arrival of the brig Lincoln, Captain Means, from hvana 25th ult., we have received highly important dvices from Mexico. The details are given in the an

HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1862. The Mexican Army Between Puebla and Chiqui-Reported to Number Pifty Thousand Men-Taxes d Twenty-Five Per Cent—Occupation of Tojeria dellin by the Allies—An Ultimatum Sent to

17th, 19th and 23d, against the American press, acsing it of ascribing unworthy motives to the Spaniards

The steamer (Spanish) Alava came in on the 20th ring left Vera Cruz on the 15th. There were, in ail, of re that city and the capital 50,000 Mexicans, princial insuits and outrages committed on the Spanish ats of Puebla. The Mexican government has in. sed the taxes twenty-five per cent, and establishe

The three allied Powers addressed a note to Uraga, ask ing permission to encamp at Tejeria and Medellin, which was granted. On the 11th the French Zouaves and other were quartered at Tejeria, about nine miles fro by Prim and the French and English Admirals, and saw at a few treeps of the enemy, being the advance of Gen.

hragona's force. On the 13th one Spanish battalion, three French com mies and one English company went to Medellin. the 14th Brigadier General Milans del Rosch was

est with despatches to Juarez, accompanied by a naval meer from the French fleet and one from the English. bey bore to Juarez the ultimatum of the allied Powers ake the diligence to Mexico, and their return was lectided pacifically or through force.

The occupation of Tejeria and Medellin, we are told, is

the occupation of rejerts and account, we are to all to only a sanitary measure for the troops, but to enable on to repleaish the market of Vera Cruz. The Medeliin Raifroad was to be converted into a mility read. The locomotives have been run by the enginers from the Spanish fleet, as those formerly employed

to do so. allied Pewers have issued the following mani-The representatives of England, France and a served duty in giving you to understand their train the moment that they tred the ground of lic. The faith of the treation, broken by the variments which have succeeded each other among in individual security of our ditirent, continually

ion. They deceive you, who would make you believe that be-they deceive you, who would make you believe that be-id our pretensions, as just as they are legitimate, come veloped plans of conquest and restorations, and of inter-ing in your politics and government, here nations who accepted in good faith, and schnowledge, your midependence, have the right to expect you to believe

Aincidenth century.

CHARLES LENNOX WYKE.

HUGH DUNLOP.

E JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE,

DUBOIS DE SALIGNY.

EL CONDE DE REUS.

1. That a representative of the republic be appointed an ment with all possible despatch, to Madrid, logive full an somplete satisfaction for the expution of his Excellency De Joseph P. Pacheco, Minister Plentpotentiary of her Catholi Majesty in Mexico.

2. That the treaty of Mon-Almonte be fulfilled without the least deliberation.

Majory in Mexico.

That he irresty of Mon-Almonte be fulfilled without the control of the contro

by the three Powers alternately.

The Progress (republican organ), now published at Jahapa, says.—"The scarcity of provisions continues in Vera Cruz. The food of the Spaniards is verp poor; the hospitale are filling fast, and the desertions continues in the continue of the spaniards.

Vera Ccur. The food of the Spaniards is verp poor; the hospitals are filling fast, and the descritions continue on a large scale."

The invariers do not feel secure in their position, and have patrols and counter-patrols in all the streets of the city. They have not dared to make another excursion or sortle. The conduct of Miramon under the present circumstances needs no comment. It contrasts with that of his friends here—those friends upon whom he relies, and who, more truly Mexicans than he, have sympathized with the situation of our country, and hastened to lay down the arms they had raised against the supreme government to take them up against those who unjustly, and actuated by a thirst for riches, dare to profane our soil. Miramon could count upon little sympathy in our republic. It was only needed that he should units with foreigners that his name should be exceinted by all Moxicans. "Ambition always carries men to the precipice."

erraied by all Mexicans. "Ambition always carries mento the precipice."
Ramon Mendmin has been appointed by Prim as Gevernor of the city of Vera Cruz.
From Venezuela we have news via Puerto Rico. War again has biazed out in a more horrible manner than ever, on account of the failure of the conferences between Gun. Paez and Gen. Falcon. All have been called to arms between the ages of sixteen and sixty. Doubts were entertained whether the government had the necessary resources to keep up the war.
From Nassau we learn that the Conqueror will be entirely lost, she has been stripped and most of her appurtenances have been saved.
Gen. Prim issued the following address to the Spanish troops in Vera Cruz.—
Soldiers Her Majesty the Queen has graciously, by royal decree of November 1 list, conferred on me the command of the Spanish forces destined to operate in Mexico, deigning at the same time to invest me with powers as her Minister Plenipotentiary.

the same time to invest me war portunate, and, without responsible president share been fortunate, and, without young to lament the like of blood, I find you in possession vera Gruz and San Juan d'Ulion, and at the commands of instinguished general.

Allow not this important victory gained to abate your triness. If the bravery of the Spanish arms is proverhial, and of Spanish arms is proverhial, and of Spanish arms is proverhial, and of Spanish arms in provening the spanish arms is provening to the spanish arms is provening to the spanish arms in provening the spanish arms is provening to the spanish arms in provening the spanis

pain also are they against whom, personnee, we co fight, the contest of the conte

to the peace and development of a people worthy of happiness and prespective.

At our side come also with the same object the valiant some of enthusiastic France and the no less brave soldiers of England. Treat them and estern them as worthy companions, and be our hanners power utembleess that 2,000 leagues from Engrey extend the dist that hind use in this undertaking. So hopes your Commander deneral in Chief.

The Milan, as I wrote you, came in on the 18th, and is to be repaired here, as you will have hard. She war un into about two P. M. by the De Soto, Dec. 27. Her repairs will be expensive, if we are to judge by the cost

of repairs of a French corvette some nixteen years since, which was more than the original cost. In the hurrienne of Ostober, 1866, the French corvette La Greeke, Commandant Lovague, twenty-four guns, was repaired at the arsmal here, and her repairs on the hull above were \$120,000. The commander said on leaving that he pinced his trust in God, and not in his vessel. So badly was the repaired, she put into Brest leaking, and was condemned.

che repaired, she put into Breat leaking, and was condemned.

From Hondurae we have the Guode & Hondurae (published at Camayagua), in which appears a decree from Prenident Santos Guardiola that, on accessin of the almost entire failure of the crops by the rains and freshets, and fearing a scarcity of provisions, &c., from December 31, for one year, all flour or meal, rice core, because and potatoes, shall be free from import duties of any kind.

There have been a great many war vessels in our port lately. January 20, came in the Spanish screw transport Alva, four days from Vera Cruz. January 21, nine days from Jamaica, Danish screw corvette Heindel, from Vera Cruz, aix days; French steamer Montesuma, five days from Vera Cruz, spanish screw Princesa de Asturias, four days from Vera Cruz, spanish screw Frigate (ninety-nine guns) St. George, fourteen days from Martinique; French screw fragato Donegal, ten days from Martinique; French screw fragato Donegal, ten days from Martinique; French screw steamers from Vera Cruz, aix days.—L'Ardenie, L'Astree, La Guerriere, La Foudre. January 22, came in the English schooner Henry Travers, seventy-six tons, twenty-six days from New Orleans, with cotton and coin, and on the 21st came in the Confederate steamer Victoria, three days, with cotton and eight passagers. January 23, Miramon scaled in the English mai sceamer Avon under an assumed name, and intends to be transferred at Vera Cruz immediately to a schooner which is awaiting him, and in which he hopes to effect a landing somewhere on the coast. The Admirally Agent, who gees in the same steamer, and here that he should, immediately on arrival at Vera Cruz, go on

incl.

In the screw frigate St. George arrived his royal Highness Prince Alfred, and here he received the news of his father's demise. The flags of all vessels of war were placed at half-mast, and the varie of the Spaniards were depressed as nearning for the Frince Connot, and every diteen minutes gone were fixed till an hour before dask, when the St. George freed thirty minute gone, and after ward the Bonegai fixed thirty, On the 23st the Captain General Serrano and salte weethen beard at noon to call apon him, and in the afterneon of the 24th Prince Aifred returned the call, with the English Consul, General Joseph Crawford, C.B. Afterward he went to Mr. Crawford's first, where he passed the night. He goes from this to Bernarda, where the wacht Victoria and Aibert awaits to lace him home. Co the 19th an American brig, owned

he sc, where he passed the night. He goes from this to be annual, where the yeach Victoria and albert awaits to take him home. On the 19th an American brig, owned in New York, was can him of the youther neast with five hundred and fifty neg, one on board. She was chased by a Spanish revenue cutter, but escaped. Afterward, the wind stying away, the cutter steamed up to her and brought her into Batabane.

The Joseph Marved, one of the Sumter's Clenfuegos prizes, after being the cause of several law suits, has at last been delivered to the captain, who left here a few days since to take command.

A letter from New Orieans, received per steamer Victoria, says the Superintendent and various employee of the Opolousus Rairoud have been arrested, a conspiracy having been discovered for the deliverance to the Union forcat of the entire railroad and aid at Berwick's Bay. The letter proceeds te say that this news has been suppressed from the papers. (I do not youch for the truth of this. I only state a letter has been received, &c.)

The accessionists here expect the steamer Vanderbilt here in a few days. She ran the blockade out and back, and will try again. A passenger by the Victoria went in her to New Orleans, and has now returned, intending to go back again.

On the 24th the frigate St. George dragged her anchors

her to New Orleans, and has now returned, intending to go back again.

On the 24th the frigate St. George dragged her anchors and went foul of the American bask Ella Reed, doing considerable damage. The St. George goes to see an the 26th, and the matter will be left with our Consul General, Mr. R. W. Shufelit, and Mr. Crawford, the English Consul General. The amount of damage will be paid by the English government.

On the 25th the San Quintin Spanish steamer-of-war, came in from Vera Cruz—four days—bringing General Gasses (who commanded the Spanish contingent of the expedition till Prim's arrival), five side, eight officers of various regiments, and twenty soldiers (?)

They report that the allied Fowers had made an advance toward the empital, occupying a place called

They report that the ailied Fowers had made an advance towar! the capital, occupying a place called Espirite Santo, and that the Maxicans retired as they advanced, without fighting. The Blanca and Concepcion (acrews) left the day after the Princesa de Asturias, and as we have had quite à norther fears are entertained of their safety. We are expecting the Baltimore daily.

Amusements Last Evening.

Animacements Last Evening.

ACADIMY OF MUSIC.

The season closed at this house last night with Bellini's three set opers, "La Bonnambula," in which Miss Kellogs sustained, for the first time, the character of Amins. The best compliment we can pay her is to The best compliment we can pay her is to say that she executed the role with a precision which showed a careful study of the part, and that in the duet with Brigaeli, in the first act, she was never heard to better advantage. That she was fully appreciated by the audience, the applause which called her before the curtain sufficiently demonstrated. The full power of her voice, as well as the most ample developement of her fine artistic intelli-gence, seemed to be reached in her purformance last night, gence, seemed to be reached in her performance last night, although, if we were to descend to very minute criticism, it is possible that we might make one or two suggestions bearing on a more porfect rendering of certain passages. Brignoli, as Elvino, was excellent, as usual; and Susini, as Count Rudelphi, appeared to splendid advantage. His fine figure and becoming uniform, added to the fascinations of his powerful voice, made him the most picturesque and telling character of the piece in the eyes of those who have a regard for spectagular as well as musical effect—and who has not? The rest of the cast was well distributed, and the opera was consequently a perfect success. The house was full and fashionable.

The legitimate drama is on trial with the Brooklyn

The legitimate drama is on trial public just now. We are sorry to say that the housewhich greeted Mr. Forrest's opening perfor who rejected Mrs. John Wood's pieces as too trifling for the taste of that esthetic community, and encourage Mr. Forrest to give them a turn of "the heavy business." Some allowance is, of course, to be made for the on skating pond, which drew off many that would un doubtedly have attended the theatre. We sincerely hope that the thin audience that inaugurated these perform ances is to be wholly accounted for by that cause. the opera, and who were not likely to face the cold blasts of Prospect Hill in such weather as that of last evening,

of Prospect Hill in such weather as that of last evening, does not gue in favor of such a conclusion.

The "k.ug lear" of Mr. Forrest is so well known, and has been so frequently criticised by us, that it is unnecessary for us again to enter into a review of its merita and defects. It is, nour judgment, one of his best characters, and was played with all the force and careful elaboration of details that in general mark his performances. We were glad to find a familiar face, Madame Ponisi, amongst the crowd of strange features that made up the company. Her Goneril Exhibited that correctness of reading and elecutionary impressiveness that have always distinguished her. The Cordelia of Miss Athena was also a very fair performance, and Mr. McCullough did well as Edgar. Of course it will not de to analyse more in detail the talent of a company which, owing to the system on which the Forrest performances are conducted, always centres in the leading character the whole attraction of the piece.

On Wednesday "Jack Cade" will be given, on Thursday "Virginus," and on Friday "Richelieu." We trust that those who have been calling out so lustily for the legitimate drama in Brooklyn will see that it is decently supported.

WINTER GARDEN.

The entertainment at this theatre commenced last evening with the comedy of the "Serious Family," with Mr. J. S. Clarke as Aminadab Sleek, which character he portrayed with good effect. The part of Mrs. Torrens was admirably played by Miss Ada Clifton, and the hypecritic comic dance and the "Serious Family Polka" net with a deserved encore. But the gem of the evening was the beautiful Isabel Cubas, the Spanish lancer. Comedy and tragedy may have their admirers, and Apollo have his votaries, but when Terpsichore is re presented by so charming a person as leabel Cubas, the other Muses must have to give way. The audience sits entranced as they gaze on her movements, which are entranced as, they gazo on her movements, which are characterized with all the vigor and voluptuousness of the Spanish school. The Italian school is admired by many for its grace and elegance, but the Spanish national dances are of such a lively nature that, with one like the Cubas to portray them, they must be successful. Her action is so charming, and yet true to the manner of the nation she represents, and the manner with which also sends the brilliant glances from her black eyes most be seen, and only by being seen, can be appreciated. Her form too, is a model for an artist, and as she co-quettishly puts out her foot and ankle, after the manner of the Spanish dancers, her look is so wicked and yet so merry that many a heart, if the owner should happen to belong to a country of warm and sunny skies, must flutter with excitement and admiration. She was ably sustained in her dance last evening by Don Joan Ximenes, with whom she appeared to coquet and first in a very pleasing manner. In the second act of the "Naisd Queen," iscorita Cubas danced another of her national dances, which are remisined, if possible, more complete by a few figures performed by the corps de ballet. The remainder of the evening's outertainment passed off very well and pleasantly. characterized with all the vigor and voluptuo

The Legal Tender Clause.
Curaco, Feb. 10, 1862.
The Board of Trade to day adopted a resolution approving the legal tender and Treasury Note till.

Presentation to a Bank Officer. Kinderhook, was to day presented by the Board of Directors with a service of silver plate valued at \$1,000, as a testimonial of their esteem.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad porte that all the bridges recently destroyed by the rebels have been rebuilt, and that the trains are now running at osual.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebels in Great Trouble in Regard to the Position in Europe.

The Capture of a Valuable Prize by · the Unionists.

WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF THEIR RE-LATIONS IN EUROPE. [From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 3.] GREAT ERITAIN AND OUR LATE MORTHERN CONNEC-

EATHONS IN EUROPE.
[From the Charleston Mercury, Fob. 3.]

GREAT ERITAIN AND OUR LATE MORTHERN CONNECTION.

The people of the South have never comprehended the edium which has been unceasingly attached to their institutions in England. They are ignorant of the extent to which the Northern press and Northern writers have stimulated and fortified the abolition sentiment of the British people. Southern politicians, in the history of the United States, got office. The Northern people, through the Central government, got banks, tariffs, navigation acts, bounties and large expenditures of money by the government for national improvements. Centres of credit, manufacturing establishments and trade were created in that section. Towns grow to be great cities, commerce and manufactures flourished. The people thrived, and the European world sout its surplus population to participate in the benefits of this El lorade, created out of very ordinary natural advantages, only through the beneficient operation of this model republican government. While the North thus grew and became rich and strong, the South, unfortunately, became constantly weak, by comparison—more and more provincial and/dependent. Our merchants ceased to import for our markets. Everything came from the North or through the North for exportation abroad. By the working of a consolidated government made subservient to the pecuniary interests of the North, foreign competition was killed off, the people got lucrative employment, the cities of that section became the centres of credit and chambels of trade, both foreign and domestic, Southern after became mere feeders, conducts, depots or suburbs for Northern prosperity and morease. Great contres of trade necessarily became centres of influence in opinion. The press of the North, the literature of the North, no less than their other mark table commodities, havefreely effects and the representation, we are practically seeing and feeling now. The teachings of the Trouwer's, Times' and Herukli's—of the "Uncle Iom's Ca

pendence. We are learning a lesson as valuable as it is cestly.

But, however strong the prejudice, however great the ignorance in regard to the Confederate States in Great Britain, we are errong enough to survive and overcome them. Manifest interest and the necessities of our trade afford ground, too, for believing that a large portion of the British public are open to conviction, and anxious to know the favorable truth about us. Not all England will approve the brutal and wanton assault upon Mesra. Mason and Stidell lately made by the London Times. Whether it be designed by the government to anticipate and defeat anything like an enthusiantic reception of the Confederate Commissioners, it will certainly create a strong feeling in their favor in certain quarters, where the good will of the South is deemed important. Such ill-bred denunciation must diaguest the hitherto indifferent, while it will stimulate the friendly and interested. We are not, therefore, at all discomposed by the extraordinary vulgarity of the Times. The South has something more important to the peace and comfort of England than the theoretical philanthropy of Parioboola-Sha. Possessing that, we can give her people and government the choice between great approaching distress, and a suppression of their a priori sentiments about other people's private affairs. When we have time and opportunity we may correct such errors.

THE LONDON TIMES, ON MASON AND SLIDELL—THE DESIGNS OF EUROPE.
[Correspondence of Charleston Mercury.]
RICHMOND, Jan. 31, 1862.

The London Times Insults Mason and Slidel—Speculations
Theron—Future Relations of the Great Chailized Pomera—
Universal Entitlments—New Military Bill—Lincoln and
the Apostle Paul—The Cubines—Margarlands Acceptance.
The London Times has given us a blow between the
eyes entirely unlooked for, and not easily explained.
Mason and Slidell are "fellows" to be regarded with no
particular favor, to receive no ovation, for Engiand would
have done as much for "two negroes" as she did for
them. Is this the feeling of the English people, of whose
fickie passions the Fines is said to be the faithful exponent? I think not; for Pauck, of the same date, is heaping undiese ridicule on Yankeedom. I think the object of
this most gratuffous insult to our ministers is to repress,
as far as possible, the enthusiantic reception which
awaits them, which might go so far as to involve
the Yankee Minister in the popular indignation—not
an improbable sequence of the excitement—and so
precipitate the crisis, for which England is not yet
thought does not contemplate the remote contingencies
which English diplomatists have to estimate when meeting the question of hostile interference is a American affairs. We look to cotton and to the immediate presentthey look to vast movements on the continental chessboard, and to important changes in the map of Europe,
which are to be guarded against in the far distant future.
The simple problem to us, is to them full of complexity.
Another point which we should never lose sight of, is the
settled policy of England in regard to the possession of
the great commercial transit routes of the entire globe.
Her hand donce in this Anglo-Tankee vorr. England, farfrom being content with colon. tobacco and free trade with
the Southern conferency, well adjust great personal interests
in Central America, and expecially on the Lithmus of Pain Central America, and especially on the Isthm nama. But to obtain control of this Isthmus in Central America, and especially on the Inthusus of Pa-nama. But to obtain control of this Isthmus, requires most advoit manouvering to conciliate or outwit France and Spain, whose operations is Mexico, begun at the auspicious moment of American dissensions, are but the prelude to a definite system of procedures which looks to an established transatiantic polity, and the future subsidization of both of the great Fewers of North America. In politics the strangest fellouships sometimes follow almost instantly the bitterest emistics, and the combination of the United States with the Southern con-federacy, to check European encroachments on this side of the water, and to prevent English domination in the Inhunus-remote and incredible as such a thing now seems to us-is a possibility studiously considered in the closets of Downing street. These cogitations, suggested by the the cotter, and to prevent English domination in the lithmusremote and incredible as such a thing now seems to usis a possibility studiously considered in the closets of
Powning street. These cogitations, suggested by the
Insult in the Tisser, occur to me as the most plausible
excuss for a course so wholly unwarranted. Be their
value what it may, we can rest assured that, hereafter,
the relations of the great civilized Powers in Europe and
America will be intimate and complicated. The Monros
doctrine is very dead for all time to come, and the day
may not be very far distant when we of the South shall
feel so deeply interested in the "balance of power," which
here-forth embraces both continents, that the legions of Great
Brican and Virginia, or of France and South Carolina,
may be found fighting side by side, for the preservation of
some unknown "rick main," in some unsuspected Grimea.

The foregoing speculations have carried me so far that
have room to make mention of very little Richmond
news and gossip. The system of universal enlistments
contemplated in the military bill recently passed by
Congress, will, doubtless, receive at your hands such
attention as it merits. It has been hoped by some that
Beauregard's departure from Manassas would encourage
McClelian to advance, but the heavy gain last night, foretold by the beautiful, warm day, puts any advance out of
the question.

I have seen recent copies of the Baltimore South and

told by the beautiful, warm day, puts any advance out of the question.

I have seen recent copies of the Baltimore South and the Maryland News Sheet, the former of which is as bold in its tone as before the reign of tyranny began, speaking most contemptaously of the "Chinese Builetins" issued by the Lincoin papers. In the latter I find a characteristic anecdote of the Springfield-Washington Gorilla. A committee of railroad men waited on his Aponess to solicit the rebuilding of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, torn up by Jackson. Lincoin said, "I know nothing about it. You must go to the Apostle Paul." "The Apostle Paul." exclaimed the astonished railroadites; "Who is he?"

"General McCleilan," replied Lincoin, "he is my "General McCleilan," replied Lincoin, "he is my

about it. You must go to the Apostic Paul."

"The Apostic Paul i' exclaimed the astonished railroadites." Who is he!"

"General McCleilan," replied Lincoln, "he is my Apostic Paul; I swear by him."

They repaired to the Apostic Paul, who told them he was anxious to accommodate them, but there was a gentleman of the name of Beauregars who objected to it. and that he (the Apostic Paul McCleilan). "had no men to spare." The writer of this narrative adds that Lincoln told the committee that if the "30,000 Union majority" at the last Maryland election would volunteer, he would arm them, and they could give the Baltimore and Ohio road all the protection it needed.

Mr. Rives is atrongly urged by his friends as the successor of Mr. Hunter. It is not probable there would be much accord in the views of the President and Mr. R. If the Cabines is to be recast at the inauguration of the permanent government, a happy change could be made by transferring Mr. Mailory to some other department and putting Mr. Bocock is spoken of as the next Speaker, but Tennossee desires to be represented in that office, and it would be fair to allow her claim; Mr. B. would make an admirable and efficient Secretary of the Navy.

The late rains have completed Jackson's work on the dams of the Upper Potomac, and Washington is now in a state of blockarie, complete, almost, as that of Charleston. Macfariand, in accepting the nomination to Congress as Mr. Tyler's successor, announces his "inextinguishiable devotion to our cause and to sternal separation from the people beyond the Susquehanas"—not the Potomac, mark you.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S NEW POSITION.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S NEW POSITION. GEN. REAUREGARD'S NEW POSITION.
The Petersburg (Va.) Express, in its issue or Saturday, professes to have the most reliable authority for stating that this distinguished officer has been assigned to the command of our forces in New Orleans. If says:—
A despatch was received in this city Taursday night by a military gentleman of high pestition from Manassas, signed by Gen. B., announcing this fact. Since it is known that he has been transferred from the Army of the Potomac there can be no impropriety in stating that New Orleans will be the scene of his future operations, and we therefore do not hesitate to give it publicity in these columns.

THE STEAMER CALHOUN NOT BURNED, AS REPORTED.

THE ENERY—VALUABLE PRIZE.
[From the New Oricans Deits.
It will be recollected that the daily papers of Saturday

her machinery was abandoned by her crew, after first setting her on fire.

Several days have elapsed since the party leaving her came up to the city, and other, and very different, accounts have transpired. We are tent that an Englishman, who had trunks and ether valuables on heard, went down from the fort to see the federal commander and was allowed to identify and take away his proporty, the Calboun having been taken possession of by the enemy and found to be in excellent condition and unhort.

Her cargo, containing in part of forty tens of gaspender, a large quantity of rifes and other munitions of wer, be rides articles of the value of some \$300,000, they were discharging, preparatory to mounting guns on her and putting her at once upon duty. The federal commander, we are told, said that the Calboun had two hours the start of him, and was unnecessarily abandoned.

We have otherwise been informed that one of the crew says that the versel which captured the Calboun was a mere schooner, and that as soon as the latter reached her prize it was made to tow her off to her consorts. He is also reported to have said that the crew were cautioned on the way up to say nothing about the abandonmant of the steamer.

The taking of the Calboun is equal to the loss of a bat-

the steamer.

The taking of the Calboun is equal to the loss of a bat tie, and we hope that an examination equivalent to this by a Court of Inquiry, may be made into the matter Somebody is certainly to blame if half of what is sai about it is true.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS AT SAVAN-

NAH.

NAH.

NAH.

There is nothing new from below to-day.

Six vessels are reported in Wall's Cut and none in Free pri's creek. Twenty-two are lying off Skidaway. Everying is quiet.

A FRENCH WAR STEAMER REPORTED IN THE MISSISSIPPI. New Orleans, Jan. 31, 1862.
It is reported here that a French man-of-war is coming up the river. Commodere Hellins has a despatch to that effect.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY ON GREEN

RIVER.

Namville, Jan. 31, 1862.

The latest advices frem Munsfordville represent that the Yankees have sent back their sick from that place and are busily engaged in bringing up their artiller; from Nolin and Bacco creek. It is said that marching orders were received by the enemy early last week Four Yankee regiments are encamped on this side of Green river, at the bend below Wecosonville. Their position is covered by their guns on the other side. During the day they sent out pickets towards Horse Cave, but drew them in at night.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

No Business Transacted in either Branch of the Legislature-What is Said of the Arrest of General Stone, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1832. the call of the roll. There being no quorum present, that branch of the Legislature immediately adjourned. The journal of Saturday's proceedings was read in the Assembly, when that bedy adjourned, for the purpose of hearing Edward Everett, who holds forth to-night.

The report of the arrest of General Stone and his b sent to the secession boarding house in the Narrows gives universal satisfaction here, and is taken as another

Mexico.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN KANSAS—EXFECTED
BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO, ETC.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 10, 1862.

tial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares the crime of jayhawking shall be put down with a strong

band and summary process.

James H. Hoimes, Secretary of New Mexico, 112 days from Santa Fe, brings important despatches to General Hunter, and information regarding affairs in that Terrisory. The rebel Brigadier General H. M. Sibley was within thirty miles of Fort Craig with 2,500 Texans, with artillery, and had issued a buncombe proclamation Colonel Canby had taken active measures to oppose him and felt able to make a successful resistance. It is reup the Ric Pecos to attack Fort Union. An express ha the mules, horses and ammunition in the Territory have been seized for the use of the government. The Indians

COMDITION OF THE TROOPS—ARRIVALS OF CONTRA BANDS ON THE ISLAND—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIVE HORSES LOST. Boston, Feb. 10, 1862

Advices from Ship Island, brought by the ship Bullion All was quiet there, and the health of the troops good Only one death had occurred. A few contrabe ed the island and been set to work. Some light

The gunboat Nightingale had arrived at the island from Tortugas, with seventeen nine-inch navy guns for

There was no fear of an aggressive move The ship Black Prince, from Boston, arrived out on the 15th ult. She had a rough passage and lost all but five out of one hundred and fifty horses she had on board.

The Allen and Weller Obsequies.

The remains of Colonel Allen and Surgeon Weller, of the New Jersey Ninth regiment, will reach Philadelphia seived a despatch from Captain W. R. Murphy, at For tress Monroe, that he would be able to reach Philadelph ning. The Governor accordingly proceed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of received another despatch that they would be unable to come on till Wednesday. His orders were accordingly

Their remains, on reaching Philadelphia, will be proper ly laid out, and will also be placed in care of th mmittee of the New Jersey Legislature, who were as pointed last week to take general charge of the cerem nies. The Trenton artillery, Captain Smith, will act as Suard of honor, and, with a Bordentown company, will

Surd of honor, and, with a Bordestown company, will proceed to Philadelphia to receive their remains and escort them to Trenton.

Several companies have been invited to join in the obsequies; but as yet Governor Olden has not been officially notified as to their acceptance. Among those named are the Paterson Bjues, the Newark Battery, the Highwood Guard of Hoboken, the Independence Guard of Jersey City, and a company from Bordestown.

The remains will be received at Trenton at the lower depot, where the procession will form, and which will be participated in by the military of the State, the Governor, the members of the Legislature, the several heads of the State departments, the city officials of Trenton, the Fire Department and the citizens in general. The line of march will be through the principal streets, and finally proceed to the Capitol, where the remains will lie in state till the following day. The Joint Committee of the Legislature will fee in state till the following day. The Joint Committee of the Legislature will be privately buried by their friends.

TEKYTON, N. J., Feb. 10, 1862.

The remains of the late Colonel Allen and Surgeon Weler, who were drowned off Hatteras on the 17th ult., wil arrive in this city on Tuesday, about poon, in an extra train, from Philadelphia. A committee of ten of the Legislature left for Philadelphia this evening to escort the remains to this city, which will be received at the depot by a grand military escort under Colonel Napton, and conducted to the State House. The Senate Chamber has een draped in mourning for the occasion. The bodier will remain in state in the Senate Chamber, whence they tives and friends of the deceased for burial.

The United States steamer Sawanee, Captain Padelford, from Fortress Mouroe, twenty-eight hours, arrived at the mortal remains of Colonel Allen and Surgeon Weller of the Ninth New Jorsey regiment, who gloriously fell in defending the mag of the Union. On the 234 ult., during a detending the may of the thism. On the 254 oft, dering a gale from the northeast, while at unchor off Hatteras, the S. collided with a schooner, mane not resolitested, and sustained very serious damage. Her machinery is also out of order. The S. is a transport steamer, chartered for four months (two of which are now expired), at the rate of \$16,000 per month.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS. The schooner Messanger sailed on Sunday for Key West

She has the bulk of 5,000 barrels, consisting of provisions and army clothing.

The brig East, at pier No. 10 North river, is now load.

The schooner F. Nickerson, lying at pier No. 9 North river, is now leading subsistence stores for Port Royal.

ARREST OF GENERAL STONE.

His Arrival and Imprisonment in Fort Lafayette.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE. ac.,

The Charges Against General Stone.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1862.
The following is the substance of the charges under vesterday morning, at two o'clock, by a guard under th

First-For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff. Second-For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluf, and receiving

visits from rebel officers in his camp.

Third—For treacherously suffering the enemy to build

capture and destruction by the enemy, under pretence of orders for a movement from the Commanding General

which had not been given.

A Court Martial will be speedily ordered.

Arrival of General Stone in New York. Captain Snyder, of the Third United States regular in. antry, recently detailed to the staff of Gan. Sykes, com manding a brigade of regulars in the division of Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of Washington, arrived in this city early yesterday morning, having in custody Brigadier General Charles P. Stone, recently in command of the division of the United States rmy stationed at

Prolesville, on the Upper Potomac.

In order to avoid exciting suspicion, both officer and prisoner were directed by Provost Marshal Gen. Porter to travel in citizen's dress. Upon arrival in this city Capt. Snyder proceeded at once with General Stone to Fort Lafayette, and committed him to the charge of the com-

Gen. Stone expressed surprise at his arrest. He declares that he is entirely innocent of having ever committed ny act of disleyalty, and asserts, with seeming confidence, that he has no fears of the consequences, and will

Great complaint has been made against the General of late, because he ordered some slaves to be sent
late, because he ordered some slaves to be sent
back to Mr. Smoot, who is an extensive
miller, on the Virginia side, opposite to Poolesvilleand also because General Stone has allowed Smoot to run
his mill day and night for the accommodation of the rebel army, when it could easily have been destroyed by the guns of General Stone. These facts may have some-thing to do with the General's arrest. It is stated that General Stone's reason for not destroying Smoot's mill is, that the latter is a loyal man, as an evidence of which fact the rebels seized and confiscated all of his horses, and would not allow his negroes to go back when sent under our flag of truce. General Stone's departure from Washington and passage much so that they were not even known.

Sketch of General Charles P. Stone Charles P. Stone is a native of Greenfield, Franklin county, State of Massachusetts. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1341, and graduated at that institution in 1845. He was immediately appointed brevet second lieutenant of ordnace, which position he filled but one month, when he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy. This position he held until January, 1846. He was bext transferred to active duty in Mexico, where he distinguished himself in several battles under

On the 8th of September, 1847, he was breveted First Licutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of El Molino del Rey, and on the 13th of the same month was breveted captain for the same conduct at Chapultepec. He was made first lieutenant in the army in February, 1853, and resigned on the 17th day

About one month before the manguration of Mr. Lim-coln, Mr. Helt, then Secretary of War, called Lieut. Stone to Washington, promoted him to the rank of captain, and assigned him to the duty of Inspector General of all the militia in the District of Columbia, then organizing for the suppression of the rebellion generally, but for the more special protection of the capital. Capt. Stone rests of the federal government. He became so popular the new regiments of the regular army. His commission bears date May 14, 1861. On the 17th of the same month and placed in command of a brigade. The Senate confirmed the nomination at extraordinary session in July last; otherwise, it is generally conceded, he would not much displeased the Senators. He was placed in com-mand of the Third brigade in General Banks' column which was exceedingly distanteful to General Stone, inasmuch as he was strongly opposed to the appointment

posed to having one placed in command over him.

His command was then temporarily separated from that of the Major General commanding the Department of the Shenandoah, and be held the position in the neighborhood of Edwards' Ferry, with a moderate force, with his headquarters at Poolesville. He has always been spoken of as a good soldier.

At the commencement of the present rebellion, and after he had attained the dignity of Brigadier General, he assumed a haughty, overbearing manner towards those with whom he had official intercourse. To the army correspondents of the press he made himself particularly obnoxious by restricting them in their duties, and even went so far as to attempt their expulsion beyond the lines of his command. He was the author of the unfortunate battle at Ball's Bluff in October last, in which our troops sustained a signal defeat, and where the gallant General Baker and hundreds of our gallant soldiers jost their lives. The whole plan of this affair displayed either consummate ignorance of the grand movements of a corps of the army, or wilful neglect of the necessary measures to conduct it to any degree of success. For this fatal blunder the character of General Stone was severely criticised throughout the nation and in the halls of Conress. Senator Sumner, in a speech on the Bail's Bluff blunder, commented severely on General Stone's instruentality in the affair. At this speech the General bejudgment wrote an impudent letter to the Senator from Massachusetts. came highly indignant, and in another great error of

The Washington Skating Club.

The carnival on the pond of the Washington Skating Club, which came off last evening, was a complete success, both in a monetary and social point of view. The thing took beyond the most sanguine expectations of the gentlemen who had charge of the affair, and there was a great lack of room in consequence. The pond was in splendid condition, having been planed and flooded the splendid condition, having been planed and flooded the night before, and there was nothing wanting to complete the affair but the presence of a few more fancy dresses. There were Spanish brigands, ghosts, clowns, Yankees, Irishmen, soldiers and sailors coungle, perhaps, but there was a scarcity of court dresses and the finer description of customes. Two young ladies, dressed as Highland Maids, looked exceedingly well. Another as Night, and another as Moraing, also attracted much attention. Then there was a very pretty girl dressed as tridget, skating arm in arm with the inevitable Patrick, who created much laughter. Brother Jonathan and Our Gal were much admired, and had a host of little Zonaves and Rod Riding Hoods skating after them. The band, which consisted of sixten pieces of Dodworth's best, discoursed some fine music, and as our respected left (eleven o'clock) the sweet strains could be heard echoing far and wide among Gowanna' hills. Not the least among the attractions was the display of fireworks, which continued at intervals during the entire evening, and lent a charming and fairy like effect to the scone.

The pond was thrown open to the public at three o'clock? M., and from that time up to misse o'clock there was a constant stream of visiters. On the banks overlooking the pond were assembled from ten to twelve thousand persons, who continued to watch the movements of the skators up to the lant moment. The police, under Experimendent Folke, were largely in attendance, but their presume was hardly required, no quiet and orderly were the proceedings. Indeed, there was not a single disturbance during the entire evening, aithough there was accounted the peace, had not every one felt so harmoniously inclined. night before, and there was nothing wanting to complete

Mr. Hackley Before the Street Clean

THE MATTER IN A PAIR WAY TO BE VERTILATED. The Aldermanic Street Cleaning Committee held their hird meeting yesterday. Mr. Hackley had been notified a stiend, and when the hour for holding the meeting arrived he entered the room, prepared to answer any ques-tions the committee might see fit to sek on the subject of

street cleaning.

Alderman Frommer, as chairman of the committee, told
Mr. Hackley the committee had rent for him on the matter of cleaning the streets. He supposed he was aware
that the public was more or less interested in it. The
subject had been up before the Common Council several
times, and the committee wished to know what differences
there were between him, the Street Inspector and the the parties shall fall to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within fortyeight hours thereafter then the City Inspec tor shall pro-

gureties."

Mr. Hacking said he was very glad to meet the committee, and should be perfectly frank and open with them. The statement made in the communication from the City Inspector did him great injustice, and contained great mistakes. There are ten thousand loads of refuse to be taken out of the city every day of the year. This is averaged among the different wards, and it is to his interest to take that accumulation away every day, and it is a part of his system to attend to each ward according to this average. The forenen are required to attend at his office every night and swear to the amount carried away. All notices which have been sent to the office have been promptly attended to by he sous employed for special purpose, and who go to the parties making the complaint. It was not only his duty, but it was also his interest to attend to it. If the garbage and ashes were allowed to accumulate to double the amount the expense of removing it was very much increased.

Alternum Hat asked whether, in such a case, if it

twas very much increased.
Altermin Hall asked whether, in such a case, if it sout double to cart it away and double to put it on board vessel, did it also take double the time to sweep

cost double to cart it away and double to pit it on board a vessel, did it also take double the time to sweep it up?

Mr. Hackers thought it would.
Alderman Warsa asked whether it was discretionary with himself whether he paid his men by the day or by the load.

Mr. Hackers said it was, except in the case of the night men, who preferred being paid by the day.
Alderman Fromen asked whether he derived any great advantage from clause No. 7 of the charter which express the streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the winter, and the cross walks and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and lee?"

all guters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and lee?"

Mr. Hackiew said he was obliged to comply with these terms, and also in case of blockade by snow to make a passage and make the streets passable.

Alderman Froment said he did not know what construction he put on the word passable, but had noticed that Broadway was not kept in what he called a passable condition.

Mr. Hackiew said he had put on his whole force to keep the street passable and take off the snow.

Alderman Froment said Mr. Hackiey might have given orders to that effect, but it seemed to him that they had not been carried out.

Mr. Hackiew said it had been done as well as it could

Mr. Hackler said it had been done as well as it con

not been carried out.

Mr. Hackley said it had been done as well as it could under the circumstances, but in some places it was impossible to keep the crossings clean can account of the constant traffic. He had been doing all that he could and had had an immense force on every day.

Alderman Frowers asked whether he did not think the contract required him — keep the crossings clean, for it seemed to him that he had never seen any of them clean except the one opposite Mr. Stewart's dry goods store? and whether the contract did not also require him to keep the snow and he levelled on the streets so that the horses could pass?

Mr. Hackley said he had been doing all that he could for the purpose, but this was his first experience in New York, and he believed the streets were in much better condition now than at the same time has year.

Alderman Hall asked whether the contractor ought not to remove all the hills of snow in the streets?

Mr. Hackley answered this by showing that, if it were done on one street or block, the level would be destroyed, and cause a break in the next one. He had given directions to make every thing in future quite level.

Alderman Fromker said that, in spile of what had been shown, the committee had an idea that but very few of the crossings had ever been cleaned.

Mr. Hackley replied that, as a general thing, the crossings had every lean as he nearly broke his head does been dere for times as well as it was last winter.

Alderman Hall said he knew the sidewalks had been dense three or four times as well as it was last winter.

Alderman Hall said he knew the sidewalks had been dense three or four times as well as it was last winter.

Alderman Hall said he knew the sidewalks had been dense condition," without thinking anything as all about the matter, and every mas must know that the work has been done three or four times as well as it was last winter.

Alderman Hall said he knew the sidewalks had been done on Sonday night, when he fell down at the corner of Bayard street.

the summer months.

Alderman Fromewr said—Then the clause which is supposed to favor you in the winter months is, in your epinion, of no advantage.

Mr. Hackler said no; that he would rather clean the city in the summer than in the winter.

Alderman Fromewr said, then we are to understand that

digital the last year you have done all that the contract calls upon you to de?

Mr. Hackur said he believed he had in many cases done more than he was called upon to de.

Alderman Froment asked him whether he was aware that the public seemed to be of a different opinion?

Mr. Hackur said he believed that eight out of every tem were very highly gratified with the present condition of the streets.

Alderman Froment asked how he accounted for the public press crying out against it, when it is supposed to speak the sentiments of the people?

Mr. Hackur said it ought to do, but like everything human it was likely to err.

Alderman Froment said they had but one object in view, that was not to inquire how the street cleaning contract was obtained, but only to inquire why it is not carried out?

contract was obtained, but only to inquire why it is not carried out?

Mr. Hackley said it was very unpleasant for him to hear such remarks made, as last year it cost him more to carry away the ashes and the garbage than he received from the city; and in every large city the people must expect to suffer a little inconvenience when there is a heavy fall of snow.

Aldermen Frankey asked whether the contract limited him to the quantity of ashes and rubbish he was to cart away?

Mr. Hackley and he was only required to remove the

away?

Mr. Hackley said he was only required to remove the usual and natural accumulations from houses. If a wall fell down he was not obliged to remove the rubbish.

Alderman Fromers said that he had been told that some of Mr. Hackley's men refused to remove more than one barrel of ashes a day, although five or six might be on the sidewalk.

Mr. Hackley said he was obliged to remove them all.

one barrel of ashes a day, although five or six might be on the sidewalk.

Mr. Hackley said he was obliged to remove them all.

Alderman Fromest asked what time the men commenced to take away the ashee?

Mr. Hackley said they were guided by circumstances, but as a rule generally commenced about eight o'clock. Many persons were in the habit of not putting out their ashes until the cartmen had passed, and those were consequently obliged to remain until the next day. Mr. Hackley then said that the railroad companies were compelled by thei charters to keep their tracks clean; but he did not be lieve they had any right to throw their rubbish on the part of the street he was obliged to clean.

Alderman Fromest said that was a majtorh e must settle with the Computoller. What the public require is to have the streets kept clean; for if they are not, every one connected with the department will be held responsible.

white.

Mr. Hackley's examination had now lasted about an hour, and in conclusion he said that he had always endeavored to perform his duty faithfully; that he took much pride in his work, but could not expect to satisfy The committee then adjourned, subject to a call

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

JUNEAU DEPARTURES.

JUNEAU DEPARTURES.

JUNEAU DE STANDARD DE STA

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOHE BUN. SREAT INDIAN TALE. NOW READY. WASH WILBUR, THE CRONTIER HUNTER.

tion expressly for the New York son, By WILLIAM II. BUSHNELL, Author of

The Floating Feather," Prairie Firm "O-frame," "
Outlaws of the Wanash, "Chorry Elesson, "Frank
Onthriette" * Sax Els, "Los Swaying Wiltow," "Aller Morton, or, the White
Modifico, Sc. & A. & .

This powerfully written tale, by the best writer on Indian and character since the days of J. Fenutuure Gooper, will be commenced in THE NEW YORK SUN. (MOSES S. BEACH, Sois Proprietor and Editor),

TO-MORROW, WEDNE DAY, PRINCIARY 12,

BE SURE TO GET THE PIEST OF IT. ONE CENT PER COPT